





**PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.**

Last week, the "Republican" by way of illustrating the disunion and weakness of the Democratic majority in Congress, defined it to arraign a single act of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. The defiance was too open to be disregarded. To remain silent was to confess the charge of disunion and impotency, and at the same time, to admit that the factious imputations against Mr. Fillmore were without foundation. But still no member of Congress ventured to accept the challenge.

The "Union," therefore, was compelled to come to the rescue. It republished the challenge of the Republican, and appealed to its party friends in Congress, by suggestions to their pride and consistency, to take up the gauntlet. None, however, has yet entered the lists.

This is a remarkable circumstance, and one that tells more loudly than words to vindication of the Administration. Assailed and pursued by venomous partisans, eager for the spoils—its adversaries, with large majorities in both branches of Congress—perplexed throughout its existence by domestic difficulties, and engaged in numerous and important foreign negotiations, not a measure or a policy can be selected by its Executive for public censure or representative reprobation. This is a degree of solicitude unknown to any Administration, not even excepting that of Washington. It is not therefore wonderful, that all Whigs should ardently desire the re-election of Mr. Fillmore and a continuance of the blessings we now enjoy.

But some of the declamatory assailants of the Administration say it is not brilliant enough—that it is marked by no bold and dazzling strokes of policy—no seizure of the public treasury, for example, or invasions of the rights of Congress, or of the States, as in the case of General Jackson's Protest against the Senate, and his Proclamation against South Carolina;—no general assault upon the currency—no robbery of the land offices and custom houses, as under Mr. Van Buren—no war of conquest and aggression, without the authority of Congress, as by Mr. Polk—no high-handed and daring assaults of any kind against public or private rights. But this has been too tame and unambitious—and when its term expires, it will leave no evidence of its existence on the page of history!

This will be a cruel fate! But the blessings of a peaceful reign, which the moderation, and wisdom, and self-denial of Mr. Fillmore will have showered upon the country, will compensate him for being forgotten or unknown. Gibbon or some other great man has observed that those periods in history, which supply the fewest and least interesting incidents for the historian, are those in which the mass of mankind has enjoyed the greatest amount of substantial happiness.—Wars are the themes of the historian—the great butchers of the human race—the Caesars and Napoleons—inscribe their names on the rolls of fame; but they are the men who enslave their country. It would have been very easy for Mr. Fillmore, in violating the Constitution and disregarding the welfare of his fellow-citizens, to have plunged his country into a general war. He might thereby have achieved great glory for himself and many brave men in the army, and got his name and Administration into history; but he would have done it at a cost of millions of money to the public and of thousands of lives. He might, by warring upon the co-ordinate departments of the Government, or the private interest of individuals, or by exciting sectional discord, and involving the Union in a civil war, have come to fill the trumpet of fame and a large following. But, fortunately for his country, his patriotism and disinterestedness have inclined him to a more peaceful and less ambitious role. He was content to do his duty—to maintain the peace and increase the prosperity of his country—and leave the much coveted pages of history to Gen. Jackson and Col. Polk!

**POSITION OF PARTIES.**

Webster's great speech in reply to Hayne in 1850, opened with this imperative sentence—"When the mariner has been tossed, for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course." The example of the mariner is worthy of imitation by both the great political parties of this country, who contend for the piloting of the ship of State.

The storminess of the sea of politics in 1850 and '51, has been followed by a calm. Let us glance at the charts and compass, and see where the elements have driven both the party and the ship. As the opening of the present session of Congress their positions were disclosed. The triumph of the Free Soil and Secession portions of the crew in the Democratic Congressional Caucus, in putting down Messrs. Polk, Graham, Geo. W. Jones, Bayly, and others, upon the compromise resolutions, was an appalling indication of what latitude they were in. The reaffirmance of the compromise policy by President Fillmore, in his annual message, and its endorsement by the Whig Congressional Caucus, as plainly indicated in what waters the Whig ship lay.

There disclosures have been followed by their legitimate results. Men abandon sinking ships, and seek to get aboard those on which they may be saved.—"What a spectacle of folly in the Democratic!" instantly exclaimed that old Democratic privateer, the New York Herald—"of wisdom in the Whigs!" "Let it once be understood," said the New York Journal of Commerce, in alarm, "that the Democracy are disloyal to the compromise, or hesitate to sustain it in all its parts, and the powerful Union party at the South will abandon them and their candidate." This idea was truly horrible. Mr. Polk was struck with consternation. He "had hoped to find" the Democratic party bound by no alliance with their family relations,

to keep alive agitation. For his own part, he was resolved to hold no alliance with such men." From that day to this, there has been no trouble and gnashing of teeth in the Democratic camp. It has, says the Democratic Review, been broken, defeated, antagonized against itself, and feels the severe chastisement. Mr. Buchanan has become so much alarmed as to proclaim about the imminent danger of Democratic defeat in the coming election. The Washington Union is also to see nothing before it but darkness and danger. "Abolition and Secession," says the Washington Republic, "are on the back of the Democracy—mastering it—guiding it—bound to triumph or fall with it." Like Death upon the Pale Horse, they are linked together—like the Gaiour and his courier, they

—near the step  
That, jutting, shadows o'er the deep."  
And soon, like Mæzeps, bound to his o'er-spent fallen steed,  
"Linked to the dead and stiffening wretch  
Whose lifeless limbs beneath him stretch,"  
they will have seen  
"—the expecting raven fly,  
Whose scarce could wait till both should die,  
Ere his repast began."

**Are we jolly or are we not?**

That the wisest and best men sometimes disagree, was first remarked, we believe, by a celebrated Roman Consul, but its truthfulness has received its latest illustration in the case of two eminent living statesmen, each of whom is willing to be an American Consul after the Roman Model. Messrs. Cass and Buchanan, have each recently made a public expression of their views of the condition and prospects of the democratic party, from which we make the following extracts:

GEN. CASS IN A LETTER TO YOUNG MEN OF BALTIMORE: "The political prospect is not so bright. If I rightly read cannot but add to the signs of the times, social pleasure of the people has been a evening, for the secret party of the administration of the country, to which you general government and I are warmly attached, is in the hands of a party, in greater the democratic party, than at the present moment."

Now the question is, is the democratic party in peril, or is it not? Are we jolly or are we not?

If the various candidates for the Presidency will give the public their opinions upon this crucial question, it will greatly facilitate the selection of a candidate. If we read the signs of the times, right, no man can be nominated at Baltimore who is not sound upon this question. A generous latitude will be allowed on every other, but there must be no dodging the issue here presented by these two eminent statesmen. Is the democratic party jolly, or is it not?—N. Y. Eve Post.

**DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.**

The following is a little passage at arms in the House of Representatives—between two democratic members—Mr. Marshall, of California and Mr. Penn, of Pennsylvania. Such things are of daily occurrence:

MR. PENN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

MR. MARSHALL. Not now. I will answer the question after awhile, voluntarily. I am going to take up the point it involves, though it is a very important one; but I will say in advance, that I never sought to injure Mr. Buchanan. I really do not think he is in the race. [Laughter.] If any part of the democratic party were trying in the language of Mr. Breckinridge "to fight out of trouble by attempting to moun upon the prostrate bodies of all the best men in the party," in such a conflict Mr. Buchanan would escape, as not being worth the killing. [Laughter.]

MR. PENN. If you talk of old fogies, I want to ask, if you did not, with the wit papers, attack Mr. Buchanan; if you did not furnish the article against Mr. Buchanan which appeared in the Republic of last Monday?

MR. MARSHALL. Yes, sir; I did just that thing. [Laughter.] I had in my possession

MR. PENN. You admit that you called upon the whigs to assist you?

MR. MARSHALL. I wish I had more copies of it for in the present juncture it is likely to be a useful document. [Laughter.] I had a democratic paper in my possession, known to be the organ of General Cass in Pennsylvania, a paper which I know had been franked, broadcast all over the country, by a Pennsylvania democrat from the other end of the capitol, who lived in Pennsylvania, and who was, consequently, a better judge of the propriety of its circulation than I could be. This democratic paper contained a number of charges against Mr. Buchanan, a catalogue abundantly long enough to have occupied any stump speaker in answering the two hours that any crowd would listen Mr. Buchanan's public life has been a long one; there were many curious passages, particularly scattered along the early part of it. [Laughter.] It was a democratic paper, and I have every reason to presume, was circulated with the approbation of General Cass—at least I have as much reason to think so, as you have to presume that Mr. Douglas was connected with the Review; under these circumstances, I felt that I had a perfect right to circulate that document. But I had a more capricious reason, more influential with me than any other, the Republic had taken the trouble to collect and collate the various attacks made by the various organs of the various democratic candidates for the Presidency upon each other. This document was wanting to complete the record, and to make a perfect exhibition of the state in to which the party had got itself; [Laughter;] and so I put it on record.

The Boston Post—good Democratic authority—tells the following story:—An ardent aspirant for high honors said to an active politician, "Nominate me for president and you may select the devil for vice president, if you please." "No doubt," was the reply, "for in case the ticket succeeded, we should witness a family harmony in the administration." Who is hit here?—Cass, or Douglas, or Butler, or Buchanan, or Houston?—Somebody must answer who is acquainted with their family relations,

**CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.**

WASHINGTON, March 24.

**SENATE.**

Mr. Clarke presented a petition from the grandson of Gen. Greene, asking Congress to subscribe for a proposed life of Gen. Greene, and an accurate history of events, to be published by him. Sundry other petitions were presented. Mr. Seward presented a resolution from the New York Agricultural Society, asking for the establishment of a Bureau. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing General Pillow's report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, called for a few days since by a resolution—ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Borland, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the extension of the Capitol.

**HOUSE.**

Mr. Hall asked leave to present a resolution, requesting the President to inform the House of the amount of expenses paid for forage, fuel and transportation in the army per man, in Mexico, during the war; and the amount expended on the same account, since the termination of the war.

Mr. Brooks said he would have no objection, if the gentleman would include the Mexican and Florida campaign.

Mr. Hall said the Whigs had information of the Florida war during the contest of 1840.

His resolution was not received, and the House went into committee of the whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, proposed to strike out the section relating to the Quartermaster's department, with a view of referring the bill to a select committee. The motion was decided out of order by the Chairman, on the ground that this part of the bill had been acted on and considered.

Various clauses of the bill were debated and voted on, but no amendment made on those making appropriations for the Quartermaster's department. After a dull and tedious debate, the committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of his intention to introduce an amendment to the tariff of 1846, by reducing the duty on imported sheep. The wool costing 10 cents or less per pound, at the place from which imported, also to reduce the duty on imported flax, and to admit free duty on raw silk, dye woods, and other articles used in dyeing.

**WASHINGTON, March 25.**

**SENATE.**

Sundry petitions were presented in favor of cheap ocean postage. Also one from New York, asking Congress to stand firm in the principles and policy of Washington, deeming it inexpedient, even if practicable, to leave our own to stand on foreign ground.

Several unimportant reports were also made. Mr. Brooks introduced a bill making a grant of land to Mississippi and Louisiana, to construct thereon, as there mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Wade, a bill to divide Ohio into two judicial districts, and regulating the holding of district and circuit courts therein—taken up and ordered to be printed.

An amendment on the Deficiency bill was offered, appropriating \$28,505 for Seneca Indians; that being the amount withheld from them by Striker, the agent—adopted.

The clause appropriating \$15,000 compensation for special agents and interpreters for the Indian tribes in Texas, having been read, moved the proviso; that one of the agents shall be directed by the President, to confer with proper authorities of Texas, with a view to the arrangement of the Indian in that State, under the control of general government; and reserving them some territory in which they may be secured in possession.

After considerable debate it was rejected. Mr. Pritch offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for removing the Indians to some unoccupied lands of the United States.

Mr. Howard said that Texas would prefer that the Indians be removed from her soil.

The California Dock bill was debated, during which Mr. Broadhead was severe upon the contractors of the Philadelphia Floating Dock, pronouncing it a failure and nuisance.

After further debate the Senate adj'd.

**WASHINGTON, March 26.**

**SENATE.**

A communication from the Postmaster General in further reply to the resolution calling for information and contracts for trying the mail in steamers to California.

The Senate took up the private calendar.

The bill for relief of the Carmelite Nunnery at Baltimore, renouncing certain duties paid on vestments sent over to the Nunnery from Europe, was taken up, and after debate, rejected.

A message was received from the President setting forth that a certain Mexican claimant had managed to abstract certain papers, belonging to commission, which had been lodged in the Department of the Secretary of State. The message enclosed the opinion of the Attorney General, that such an offence is without any law to punish it; and the President concluded by recommending that a law be passed, making such an act a penal offence—referred.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

**HOUSE.**

The Committee on the Deficiency bill arose. The question relative to items for the Indian department, were discussed at length.

The amendment appropriating \$22,500 for the removal and subsistence of the Pottawatomies; and another voting \$50,000 for the removal and subsistence of the Choctaws, were adopted.

The Intelligence and Republic deny positively, that there is any shadow of truth in the announcement of Mr. Brook's difficulty in the cabinet.

The Intelligence says, that information has been received by the Department of State, that no passport of American travellers will be received, unless signed by the Austrian Minister at Washington.

Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment appropriating \$550,000 for payment of drafts of Indian Commissioners of California, drawn on the Department of Interior, for supplies furnished, and expenses incurred in the negotiation of treaties. After debate, all amendments were acted upon, and the bill reported to the House.

**WASHINGTON, March 27.**

**SENATE—Not in session.**

HOUSE—Debating deficiency bill. The amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in.

**TO THE VOTERS OF DANVILLE.**

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—American blood has been spilled upon American soil!—The first shot has been fired! An attempt has been made upon the life of your dearest friend, by one of your bitterest enemies. You have all read the card of THOMAS DOWNTON, in the last Tribune. Desiring to overturn the constitution of my country, this man has made an attack upon me in the public journals, and upon the public highways. "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" Fellow Citizens—Be not deceived!—Under the specious mask of a goose-bone, the enemy have gotten into the citadel. Remember the wooden horse at the siege of Troy—Remember the cackling of the geese that saved the Roman Empire from destruction—Remember General Taylor—Remember Ticonderoga—Remember the gallant charge made by a distinguished Col. of our city, where 700 of the enemy were left dead upon the field.

I am called upon to express my opinions touching various matters—I now proceed to respond to each question that has been propounded. Before doing so, however, I wish to be distinctly understood, that "living or dying," I answer all interrogatories put to me, either by word of mouth, or through the medium of the papers.

1st. Standing upon the Watch Tower of Liberty, I proclaim freedom and equality to the degenerate sons of Adam.

2d. The bisterous and poisonous blood of the Hills and Evans' courses through these swelling veins, and of course I cannot be still whilst my enemies are preying like vultures upon my bowels. Are there no tobacco houses in this country? and can they not be fortified? Let the four dead men answer this question.

3d. Kossuth!!! Kossuth!!! Kossuth!!! 4th. Death to Traitors, Tories, and Spies!!!

5th. Long life, prosperity, and happiness to myself and those who support me on Saturday next.

Fellow citizens—It is said by my enemies that I am too old to hold office—that my intellect once bright as an icicle, is now dimmed with age—that I cannot legally hold office under the city charter—that I advocate the claims of Thos. P. Young for President of the Danville and Potomac Railroad—that I am an aristocrat—and that I was defeated in my race for Magistrate in Lincoln county, last summer in consequence of my high Tory principles—that I defamed the good citizens of Danville, whilst sojourning in that county—that I am a candidate for door-keeper at the Methodist fair on the 4th of July next—that I am afraid of Larroway, Downton, Young, Weaver, and Bayly, and in short, that I have lost my "health and vigor."

Fellow citizens—These are lies; and unless retracted, farewell to liberty upon the American continent. The stars and stripes, which once flowed so gracefully from the mast head, will be trailed and trampled in the dust, and the laurels, which now encircle the brow of the honest, virtuous, and the brave, will be converted into chains of slavery and democracy.

Now, Fellow citizens, have I not responded fully to all the questions propounded to me? What else can you desire?—Has Tompkins, has Talbot, has Rhodes, has Caldwell, has McGorrey, has Attorney General Durham, has Doneghy, has Smith, has Collins, has Nichols, has Yeiser,—has any body done so much!

"Large streams from little fountains flow," "Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

You all know the balance of this beautiful hymn, and now, my dear fellow countrymen, as an evidence that I have not lost my "health and vigor," I appeal to this, my own production. I desire my friends to attend at the polls before daylight on Saturday morning, and with a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" we shall be victorious. Remember, that you are to vote in a contest in which the happiness of unborn generations is involved.

The election for President of this glorious country sinks into utter insignificance when compared with this struggle. If I am elected, you may be sure that your interests are entrusted to one who will see that they are not neglected. If I am defeated, I shall leave this country, never to return. Believing that the citizens of Danville are a grateful people, I shall make my arrangements to take the oath of office on Monday, the 5th of April.

Shout for Wallis!—the poor man's friend! the tyrant's foe!—In short, I have nothing more to say.

JOHN WALLIS.

**NOTICE.**

THE FIRST NUMBER OF  
The People's Western Hydropathist,  
AND

AMERICAN MEDICAL REFORM JOURNAL,  
WILL be published some time in March, and each succeeding month afterwards. This paper will promote the interests of the People's College and Medical Reform. It will fully investigate the absurdities of the Calomel school.

The paper will be issued at \$1 per year, payable in advance, on the receipt of the first number.

E. P. O'NEIL, M. D. A. R.

Frankfort, Ky. 25, 1861

**N. B.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Boyle and the surrounding counties, that he is prepared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS  
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

I will warrant my work to be as good as any made in Danville, and I solicit a share of the public patronage.

JOHN SHUP is between the Central House and J. R. Lacey's Tin and Stove Ware Room.

J. G. OLIVER.

**FROM NEW YORK.**

**Second Arrival of New Goods!**

JUST received, by Express, direct from New York, a good stock of  
Bicycle Cloth—very fine;  
Linen Summer Goods for Pants;  
Summer Vesting Goods—various styles;  
All of which we will sell or make up to order on reasonable terms.

Recollect the place—in the Batterton House Building, one door west of the Court House.  
VIRDEN & OWINGS,  
March 26, '52  
Merchant Tailors.

**Shirts, Gloves, &c.**

A supply of Linen bosom Shirts;  
A good lot of Silk Under-shirts;  
Kid Gloves, Cotton Socks, &c., &c.  
OWINGS & VIRDEN,  
March 26, '52  
Merchant Tailors.

**Commissioner's Sale of**

**HOUSES, LOTS & LANDS.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Boyle Circuit Court, rendered at the August Term, 1851, in case of Joseph W. FLECK, Guardian, vs. ELIZABETH FLECK, &c., the undersigned Com'r in said case, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1852, be selling county court land, expose to sale to the highest bidder, the following well and effect of replevin bonds, payable to the Commissioner.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, adjoining the Episcopal Church, now occupied by Pawling & Bosley, as a Doctor's Shop, provided the same shall bring at least \$400.

ONE LOT on Walnut street, purchased by John Fleece, dec'd, of Stephen Wallace and wife, containing three acres, more or less, provided the same shall bring at least \$400.

TEN ACRES OF GROUND on the Hustonville Turnpike road, purchased by said Dr. Fleece of Wm. Stewart, provided the same shall bring at least \$400.

The above sales to be made on a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from day of sale, to bear interest from date. The purchasers to give bond with security, having the force and effect of replevin bonds, payable to the Commissioner.

W. C. ANDERSON, Com'r.

March 26, '52, 1852

**Commissioner's Sale of**

**SLAVES.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Boyle Circuit Court, rendered in the case of Martin & Smith against Fields and Blossie, the undersigned Com'r, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1852, the same being county court land, sell before the Court House door in the town of Danville the one undivided eighth in the town of Danville the one undivided eighth in the town of Danville, Isabella and Anne, and their increase, or so much of the same as may be necessary to pay the debt of Martin & Smith, amounting to \$412.97 and costs of suit—the said eighth being the interest of Henry Fields, Jr., dec'd, in the said slaves, devised in the will of Henry Fields, Sr., dec'd, to his wife Susan Fields during her life. The said sale to be made subject to the life estate of Mrs. Susan Fields.

Sale to be made on a credit of six months. The purchaser to give bond with good security having the force and effect of replevin bond.

W. C. ANDERSON, Com'r.

March 26, '52, 1852

**A FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated on the Turnpike road leading from Harrodsburg to Danville. Said Farm is four miles from Harrodsburg, and

Contains 120 Acres of Land, Eighty acres of which is cleared, and the remainder heavily timbered—all under good fence and recently sown in grass. There is a good well on the premises. It is a healthy location and first-rate neighborhood.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or by letter, post-paid.

DAN'L McDONALD.

March 26, '52, 1852

**DRY GOODS**

**At Actual Cost,**

**For Cash.**

J. DANFORTH & SON,

No. 444, Main Street, betw. 5th & 6th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BEING under the necessity of giving possession of our storehouse by the 30th of May, (that a new one may be erected for us during the summer,) we are determined to reduce our stock of Goods to the lowest possible amount by that time, and therefore will sell it

**WITHOUT RESERVE.**

At actual cost for Cash!

All Cash Buyers visiting our market the present season, will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine our goods and prices before making their purchases.

J. DANFORTH & SON,  
No. 444, Main, betw. 5th & 6th sts.,  
March 26, '52, 1852

**FRESH CORN MEAL.**

KEPT constantly on hand and for sale by JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

**FAIR WARNING.**

THE time for settling up the revenue of the Town of Danville has arrived. Longer indulgence cannot be given to any person. It is earnestly hoped that all who know themselves to be in arrears, will be ready to pay up when called on during the coming week. All who do not, may expect to see their property advertised for sale in the next Tribune, without reserve. Painful as this may be, necessity compels a course to be adopted in order to square the books.

V. H. SMITH, M. T. D.

March 26, '51, 1852

**Fine Mercer Farm**

**For Sale.**

I WISH to sell the FARM on which I now reside, lying in Mercer county, on Dix River, on the road leading from Danville to Shertown, 10 miles from Danville, and about 7 from Harrodsburg, containing near

500 ACRES.

This Farm is well known, and was formerly owned and occupied by Benj. Curd, dec'd. It is well watered and timbered, and in a first rate state of cultivation. The improvements are all good, consisting of every convenient building and improvement. Any person wishing to purchase such a Farm, can see the premises and learn all particulars by calling upon the subscriber, who will at all times take pleasure in waiting upon any who may call.

GEOR. R. CURD.

March 19, '52, 1852

**Irish Potatoes.**

WE have this day received twelve barrels Genuine "Methuen" Seed Potatoes—for sale by the barrel only.

JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

**JOHN DOKE'S**

**Superfine Flour.**

RECEIVED fresh every week, and kept constantly on hand and for sale by JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

March 19, '52, 1852

**Fashionable Tailoring**

**AND**

**Ready-Made Clothing**

**ESTABLISHMENT.**

**Spring and Summer Stock.**

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Danville and the surrounding towns and country, that they have just received their Spring Stock of  
Coats and Clothing,  
All of which were carefully selected by one of the firm in the Eastern markets, and will be sold lower than such goods ever were sold for before in this place, or will be made up to order in any style desired. Their stock consists, in part, of the following:

Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats;  
Cassimeres, Tweed and Jeans Pants;  
Satin, Silk, Valencia and Merino Vests.

The above Clothing are all of the best materials and workmanship, and of every variety of style and finish—and will be sold remarkably low for cash.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**

Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, &c., &c.

**Hats and Caps.**

A first rate and very general assortment of Fine French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Which will be made up to order, in the most fashionable style. We solicit a call from all who wish to get good bargains in any thing in our line.

L. LEVENSON & BRO.





IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

Friday Morning, April 2, 1852.

Whig Ticket for 1852.

Subject to the Decision of the Whig National Convention.

For President, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY.

Destructive Fire!

FRIDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

This morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, the extensive Livery Stable kept by Mr. John Dunks, (connected with the Central House,) was discovered to be on fire.

Nothing could be done to save it. The flames spread rapidly, and in a very few moments, caught the handsome residence of Mr. David Griffith, immediately opposite, which, together with a portion of his furniture, was totally destroyed. The Carpenter Shop of Messrs. Lankhart & Dunn shared the same fate, as also a large quantity of lumber belonging to Mr. A. Sneed, Sr., in the livery stable lot. Six or eight valuable horses, several vehicles, and all the provender in the stable were destroyed.

For a long time, the entire town seemed to be, and doubtless was, in great danger. Our citizens worked valiantly, where work could be done, and they had anything to work with, and by the most extraordinary and strenuous exertions, saved the surrounding property. The want of an engine, ladders, hooks, buckets, and a proper fire organization could not but be seriously felt by every one present, and on this subject we will not give our citizens any respite until something is done.

The fire is thought by many to have been the work of an incendiary;—by others, the result of accident. The entire loss is variously estimated at from \$5,000 to \$8,000—no insurance. The owners of the Central House, and Messrs. Griffith, Sneed, Griffin, Dunks, and Lankhart & Dunn are, we believe, the principal sufferers. There may, however, be others.

THE SPRING TRADE.—Several of our merchants are now in receipt of their spring and summer goods, and judging from present appearances, we think the trade of the present season will be highly favorable both to the importers and purchasers. Among those who have received a portion of their goods during the past week, are Messrs. Russell, Caldwell, Nichols, and Dimmitt.

It is understood that the "Little Britain Lazy Club" will be re-organized in a few days. Many of the members have already experienced occasional attacks of "spring fever," and the first meeting of the season will be held as soon as the new goods are received, and the merchants put their boxes before their doors. Those who are not too lazy to whistle, will find a good supply of Barlow knives at Nichols' Store.

MURDER.—On Monday night last, Mr. Wm. B. CRAIG, son of Dr. Wm. Craig, of this county, started from home (accompanied by a negro man) in pursuit of a runaway slave, named Pitman, belonging to his father. When about two miles from town, they met the negro, and in attempting to take him, Mr. C. received a severe stab in the left side of the abdomen. Though mortally wounded, he mounted his horse, and succeeded in reaching the residence of Mr. Wesley D. Smith, where he died from the effects of his wound, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Craig was a highly respectable young man, and his death is much regretted.

We sincerely hope that the murderer, who is still at large, will be apprehended and punished as the enormity of his crime demands. Too many negro murderers have already been allowed to escape, and this fact has emboldened others. It is high time that an example should be made to stop, if possible, the increase of bloodshed in our country.

MORE BLOODSHED.—A friend informs us that a very serious and fatal affray occurred in Manchester, Clay co., Ky., on Saturday last, 27th ult., between Stephen Robertson and Graham Bowling, in which Robertson was stabbed slightly and badly bruised. Bowling was shot in the abdomen, and died in about twenty-four hours. Ed Bowling, who interfered, was shot in the left breast, and his wound will probably prove fatal. Robertson shot four times, two of the shots striking as he intended, the others slightly wounding a man and boy who were looking at the sport. We have no further particulars.

## RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

The revival of religion in the Presbyterian Church in this place, is still in progress, and its interest does not seem to diminish. As many as one hundred and fifty persons have presented themselves at one time as seekers of religion, many of whom have been converted and united with the church by membership.

A very interesting meeting is also in progress at the Methodist Church, to which quite a number of additions have been made.

FIRE.—On Wednesday, the 24th ult., the barn of Mr. SAMUEL BALL, of Mercer co., was destroyed by fire; a negro was carrying fire to the field to burn some rubbish, and passing near the barn, the wind blew off some sparks, which set it on fire. There was some hay, corn and oats in the barn, all burned—loss near \$400.

ANOTHER.—We regret to record that the Pleasant Run Meeting house, belonging to the M. E. Church South, in Washington county, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday the 19th ult. It was one of the best houses of worship to be found in the county, and its destruction is a great calamity to the congregation and community—value \$1500.

LAND WARRANT'S ASSIGNABLE.—The bill making Bounty Land Warrants assignable, and is no doubt very approved by the President, thus becoming the law of the land. It is a measure which will operate beneficially to those for whose benefit the warrants were issued.

WE are indebted to Hons. W. T. Ward, B. E. Grey, J. R. Underwood, J. C. Breckenridge and H. Marshall, for Congressional favors. We desire to thank Mr. Grey, in an especial manner, as he has thus far sent us more public documents than all the other members of Congress together.

WE are under obligations to Dr. Breckenridge, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for a copy of his report for the year 1851. We have not yet found time to examine it thoroughly, but when we do, we will place before our readers some of the valuable and interesting statistics it contains.

A NEW FASHION.—It is said to be getting fashionable to enclose a GOLD DOLLAR in all marriage notices sent to the printer. This new fashion has not yet been introduced in this section, but of course will be. At all events, it is one of the few new fashions which we take to be decidedly sensible—throwing the Bloomer, standing collars, tight pants, and spring style hats completely in the shade.

THE Winter Session of the Transylvania Law School closed on Tuesday last. The valedictory address was delivered by James Harlan, Jr., of Frankfort. There were 18 graduates, among whom were Messrs. Thos. H. Fox and Wm. C. Swope, of this place.

SLEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer Pocahontas, on the 27th ult., near Memphis, collapsed both flues, scalding 18 persons, of whom eight have died. The unfortunate sufferers were mostly from Indiana.

It is announced by telegraph, that M. Kossuth arrived in New Orleans on Friday last, and put up at the St. Louis Hotel.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Saturday night last, a fire broke out in an alley between Chesnut and Market Streets, in Philadelphia, and was not checked until property to the amount of about \$800,000 had been destroyed. A. J. Lewis & Co., Gibson & Co., Wright, Rodgers & Co., and Stewart & Bro. are the principal sufferers. Loss mostly covered by insurance.

A very stringent bill against gambling has been introduced into the California Senate, with the design of suppressing that vice throughout the State. It is thought, however, that the gamblers are too strong to be legislated out of the country yet a while, and that the attempt to execute such a law would only result in bloodshed and confusion.

Some of our Eastern exchange papers say that a new candidate for the Presidency is in the field in the person of Hon. Linn Boyd. A biography of him was laid upon the desks of all the members of Congress one day last week.

A spirited lady, one Mrs. Charlotte Baldwin, has posted Professor Elliot, Principal of the Female Academy at Nashville, for calling her husband, who had been employed at the Academy, an "ordinary humbug." She says—"I now call upon him to come forward and prove him to be such, if he can, or I will cowhide him as a slanderer every time I meet him in the streets of Nashville."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OPENED.—Messrs. T. C. McCreery and J. S. McFarland, the two candidates for Presidential electors in the second Congressional district, give notice that they will address the citizens of Christian, at Hopkinsville, on the first Monday of April.

## HOW RAILROADS PAY.

Pending the discussion of the bill to sell the State's interest in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, Mr. Brough, President of the Company, submitted to the Legislature a statement, showing the condition of the road. He said that in 1845, the net profits of the road were between \$12,000 and \$13,000; in 1846, \$48,000; in 1848, \$94,000; in 1849, \$109,000; in 1850, \$133,000; in 1851, \$162,000—showing an aggregate profit of near seven hundred thousand dollars, above the expenditures. Adding the expenses, the total income of the road during that time, is about a million of dollars.

As there are many inquiries relative to the price of passage from New York to San Francisco via Panama, by steamer, we are, says the New York Sun, enabled to give it to-day. It is as follows: 1st Cabin to Chagres, \$65 Through Ticket \$310 2nd do do do do do do 270 Upper Stowage, 40 do do do 210 Lower do do do do do do 200

Application may be made to A. H. Price & Co., No. 6, Wall street.

We have heretofore cautioned those who wish to go to California by sea, to be sure and take a "through ticket," else they will, on arriving at Panama, probably have to return. The steamers on the other side are now so crowded, that even those who have "through tickets" can hardly obtain berths.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—SEVEN PERSONS MURDERED.—The Fairmount Banner announces the murder of six men and one woman, who were emigrating westward, at a house where they had stopped to spend the night, in Dodge county, Va., on the night of the 17th inst. The horrible miscreants who committed this wholesale murder are supposed to have stolen \$22,000 from the party murdered. The names of the victims are not ascertained. The murderers left Clarksburg on the morning of the 17th, and the same night stopped at a house at West Union, where the murdered party had also put up. During the night they rose and indiscriminately massacred every single inmate, robbed them of their all and escaped. The party it is believed, rescued John Owens from the jail at Clarksburg on the Sunday night preceding, who was charged with having set fire to several buildings in that town in November last.

A LIVE SNAKE EJECTED FROM THE STOMACH.—Remarkable case.—The Charleston (Mass.) Aurora states that Wm. W. Sanford, of that city, who has been sick for two years and was supposed to be declining, took some Indian medicine which caused him to cough and retch violently, when he threw from his stomach a living snake, about eight inches in length, almost perfectly white, with sharp black eyes. Mr. Sanford drank water from a brook, in Maine some two years since.

MURDER.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday morning, that a most atrocious murder was committed in that city on last Saturday morning, in which three negro children were landed into eternity from poison administered to them by their mother. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause of the barbarous act.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.—A private correspondence of the N. Y. Times, writing from Cuba, under date of March 14th, states that the Government there is ingenious in devising petty and serious annoyances to make residence intolerable to Americans.

We notice that some of the Scout journals are ridiculing Mr. Clay, some of them even denouncing him for expressing his preference for Mr. Fillmore as the whig candidate for the Presidency. Comment is unnecessary, but the editors of such papers will be "marked" by the people, and remembered during all time to come.

The Courier, published at Carrollton, Ky., is to be enlarged and improved, and, in future, be edited by Rev. Samuel L. Adams, a gentleman well known in this section of the country, as an able and eloquent speaker and writer.

Thank you, friend Zimmerman, for your testimony of the good opinion of us where we are known; and if you were not so well known already, we would give our testimony in your favor. We think if the people of Boyle are sensible of the demands of their own interest, the "Tribune" is not only well sustained, but is a source of profit to its enterprising publishers.

Kentucky Family Mirror.—It becomes us, in time, to thank our good friend of the Mirror, into which the Courier has been merged, and to add ours to the many wishes for his success in the publication of a literary family journal in Kentucky. The Mirror is a very large and handsome paper, well filled with choice selections and editorials, and should be well sustained by the people of the west.

THE VERY LAST.—The Burlington Sentinel is responsible for the following: "Sartains Magazine" contains a poem entitled "Our Baby—by Phoebe Carey." A pretty thing—but don't compare your baby—with the editor of the Sentinel.

The Emperor of China has his birthday celebrated, only once in every ten years. The ladies are speaking of adopting the fashion here.

## ITEMS.

One hundred and forty persons have left, or are preparing to leave the town of Almon, Calhoun county, Michigan, for California. The number, it is thought, will reach 500—a regular stampede.—A number of French exiles, driven from France by Louis Napoleon, have arrived at New York within the last few days.—Ten thousand dollars have been found in the dead letter office, at Washington, during the present quarter.—MACREADY, the great English tragedian, has retired from the stage. He announces his determination never to resume his profession again.—Marion county, Kentucky, has within its borders a poor house, in which there were but four paupers at the last dates—all males, and old bachelors.—The liquor dealers of New York had a meeting at French's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, and raised nearly \$50,000 for the purpose of setting up a newspaper to be devoted to their interests.—The Scientific American says that five hundred of Colt's revolving pistols have been sent out to the officers of the British army, now engaged in the Kaffir war.—Vesse is like a pair of skates, with which a man can fly lightly over smooth, shining surface of the ideal, but stumbles horribly on an ordinary road.—The Pitsburg Gazette says that a prohibitory liquor law will certainly pass both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.—Congress having passed the bill making lands warrants under the act of September, 1850, assignable, they are now quoted in New York at \$123.8135, inactive, and in limited demand. The bill will reduce their price by bringing them freely into market.—On Sunday and Monday of last week, 1,736 emigrants arrived at New York, from Europe.—The latest accounts state that the excitement at the Australian gold mines had increased a hundred fold. The yield of gold is said to be immense.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury says that Gen. Cass "has fallen in getting even the fools to follow him." That's the reason why the Secessionists are not found in his train.—A lump of gold weighing twenty-seven penny-weights, was recently picked up in Rutherford county. Some time since a lump weighing sixty penny-weights was found in the same neighborhood.—Three spoonfuls of brandy make one cocktail—three cocktails, one go—three goes one spree—three spees, a muss with the night police—three musses with the night police, one visit to the penitentiary.—Kossuth, in the course of a speech in Cincinnati, called the ladies of that place "Queens of the Queen city." The N. O. Picayune says, "We hope he will not call our ladies the ex-crescences of the Crescent City." We learn from our exchanges that the orange trees on the coast were nearly all killed by the cold of January and the late frost.—The Boston papers say that out of 492 convicts now in the State prison at Charleston, over 300 have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.—There were 2,600 buildings erected in the 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th wards of N. York during the last eleven months.—We learn that a vast quantity of land, several acres in extent, bordering on the Mississippi, at Iron Bank, caved or slid into the river last week, and disappeared.—Virginia has 247 office-holders in Washington city. More than twice as many as any other State.

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a railroad meeting held at the Court House in Lexington, on Saturday evening, to receive the report of the delegation sent to the Railroad Convention held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 12th inst., on motion of Gen. Combs, Hon. Geo. Robertson, was called to the chair, and John C. Darby appointed Secretary.

Mr. John Norton, one of the delegates to the Nashville Convention, offered the following report and resolutions, which were received and ordered to be published.

Having just returned from our mission to the city of Nashville—I am not prepared to make an elaborate report. The prospect of Tennessee meeting our central railroad is very favorable. We were cordially met by the community, and treated with the kindest hospitality.—They agreed to join us without delay in completing the road agreeable to our most sanguine expectations. It will unite with the great Chattanooga railroad leading to Georgia and Charleston, and the prospects are favorable to a road from New Orleans through the central parts of the States, connecting with the Virginia line of roads to the Atlantic cities. The great importance of this route is obvious, as it is not only the nearest, but avoids crossing the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. These are of sufficient interest and require no comment. In all these Improvements, Tennessee seems disposed to make liberal appropriations. The meeting at Nashville was large and respectable the resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice. We offer the resolutions together with a communication from the delegates of the county of Marion.

We were greatly indebted to Mr. Shephenson, the President of the railroad and the convention for his polite and unremitted attention during our stay at Nashville.

Gen. Combs then addressed the meeting; and in a very clear and able manner pointed out the important national railroad routes, connecting the Northeastern and Southwestern States, and the Northwestern and Southeastern States, which must pass through Kentucky.—Gen. Combs showed by reference to a map of the United States, that Lexington

was geographically the cross-roads of several of those great railroad thoroughfares; and that, it was only necessary that her citizens and the people of Fayette county should do a little more than they had done to secure the great advantages now offered to them.

Mr. Richard Pindell then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have received with the liveliest satisfaction the information communicated by our delegates to the Nashville Railroad Convention; and will unite cordially in such plans as may be proposed for continuing the Danville road to that city.

Resolved, That we press upon the people of Cincinnati the importance of their joining in this important enterprise.

Resolved, That we hail with unfettered delight the movement made for a direct line of railroads from this city to the mouth of Big Sandy, and believing that to be now the most important road to this city, pledge ourselves to contribute our full share to its completion.

Resolved, That Hon. Geo. Robertson, Richard Pindell, Dr. Wm S. Chipley, B. B. Taylor, D. C. Wickliffe, G. W. Sutton, B. Graz, M. B. Morrison, W. K. Higgins, W. H. Brand, M. C. Johnson, Ed. Oldham, L. C. Randall, G. B. Kinkead, Jno. McMurtry, Wm. Pullen, Col. H. C. Payne, Jas. O. Harrison, Jno. B. Telford, James B. Beck, H. C. Pindell, Dr. John C. Darby, Wm. A. Dudley, Dr. J. Ayres, F. K. Hunt, and other citizens of the city and county, who may be willing to attend, be appointed delegates to the proposed convention of the friends of this enterprise, to be held at Winchester on—

Resolved, That we appreciate the importance of the convention to be held at Burkesville, and that we approve of the object of that convention; and that Henry C. Pindell, George Pickett, John Norton, Sam. Shy, Alex. Robertson, Wm. Pullen, W. A. Dudley, B. B. Taylor, and J. Ashion, be appointed delegates to attend it; and that said delegates be urged to request to attend that convention.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposed Railroad Convention to be held in Lexington on—In May, and that we extend the hospitalities of the city to all delegates from Tennessee, and from the counties along the line of the proposed railroad routes in Kentucky; and that it will afford us great pleasure to see them in our city, and to entertain them at our houses.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite our neighbors of Scott county to attend the Railroad Conventions to be held at Winchester and Lexington; and that we urge them to consider the importance of connecting Georgetown and Scott county with Lexington by railroad.

Resolved, That the Lexington, Mount Sterling, Georgetown, Somerset, Danville and Nashville papers be requested to publish the above.

LOUISIANA WHIG CONVENTION.—We have already stated that the Louisiana Whig State Convention expressed their preference for Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and for Mr. Crittenden for the Vice Presidency. We take the subjoined from the N. O. Picayune:

The committee reported the following resolutions:

1. That the Whigs of Louisiana adhere to their great republican principles;

2. That the State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights;

3. That the great interest of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures are legitimate and proper subjects for the care of the General Government, in opposition to the half-paid labor of foreign paupers;

4. Regarding the compromise as a final settlement.

5. That Millard Fillmore is the decided choice of Louisiana for the office of President of the United States, and John J. Crittenden for Vice President.

6. That the Whigs of Louisiana have full confidence that the convention will nominate any one who is not sound on the compromise question.

Resolutions were offered complimentary to Clay and Webster which were received with the most enthusiastic applause, and adopted amidst loud cheering.

When the name of Millard Fillmore was mentioned, the house fairly shook with plaudits.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax this morning, and sailed for Boston at 9 o'clock, with 60 passengers and \$45,000 in specie.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 16th, and the Baltic on the 19th.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament on the 15th inst., Lord Derby intimated that he should leave the question of free trade to be settled at the polls. He implored members to modify the present system.

Lord Derby promised to appoint a Committee to investigate the Irish education board, with a view of litigation clergy.

Napier, the new Irish Attorney General moved for a committee of inquiry into the Ribbon system.

On Friday night, Lord D. Isralce in the House of Commons announced his intention to dissolve Parliament as soon as the militia bill and other necessary measures were passed.

The Protectionists and Free Traders were actively preparing for the campaign and owing to the adroit management of the Parliamentary Committee of Catholic defence association it was anticipated that three fifths of the Irish country and approaching elections would be controlled by Priests.

FRANCE.—L. Carnot, the opposition candidate of the fourth conscription of Paris, was elected.

The President issued a decree authorizing the Minister of France to affect the conversion of five per cent weekly returns.

The Bank of France has been discontinued. The Government has placed in the retired list a large number of officers of various ranks.

We are authorized to announce Mr. James Crow a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the ensuing August election.

MARRIED.—On the 16th of March, by the Rev. Mr. Burdett, Mr. WILLIAMSON MARSHALL to Mrs. ELLEN T. LEWIS, daughter of J. A. LEWIS, Esq.—all of this county.

## HEAD QUARTERS OF CUBA AFFAIRS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those who use the "Tribune" that he has just imported and is manufacturing the most choice brands of

Have Havana Cigars, That have been offered for sale in this city. Come and judge for yourselves. Come and judge for yourselves. He has the following brands:

Kossuth Regular—Jenny Lind Regular—Large Havana Regular—Small ditto; Pantolones—Lancaster—Cordeliers; Platanes—Princes—Yarras—Yarra Saxes; Half Spanish, Melon, and Communist Cigars; Together with a large lot of CHEWING TOBACCO, such as follows:

Bob Miller's celebrated Natural Virginia; Geo. Myers' do Nectarine do; Goodwin & Bro's Yellow do; Anderson & Co's Fine Cut Honey Dew; Musselman's extra fine Missouri.

Also, a large supply of German and Turkish Pipes, Cigar Cases; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, &c.; Extra No. 1, Melon Snuff; Sealed Snuff, put up for Ladies for dipping—larger than many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Store in the room formerly occupied by L. D. Cornelius, Spec's building.

W. F. CORNELIUS.

N. B.—Owing to the great demand for Cigars, I have no boxes branded "Celebration," Danville, April 2, '52 W. F. C.

Turnpike Meeting!

THE Stockholders in the Danville and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting required by the charter, will take place on the first Saturday in May next, at the Court House in the town of Danville, at which time and place an election will be held, for electing a President and Six Directors for said Company for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM CRAIG, Pres. D. & H. T. & C.

April 2, '52

AGRICULTURAL.

THIS Fine Young JACK was imported from the Island of Malta last fall. He is bred in a high, his color black, and will be found to meet all the requirements of a race, payable when the fact is ascertained, the more perfect with. His stable, where he will stand, is half a mile north of the Court House.

JAS. E. GILLESPIE.

April 2, '52

COUNTRY MERCHANTS LOOK HERE!

LARGE STOCK OF China, Queensware, &c. &c. Imported Directly from ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

S. D. BRUCE. R. F. BASSETT.

BRUCE & BASSETT, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware; Fancy Goods, &c. &c., Corner Main and Mill Streets, LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD call the attention of Country Dealers to their present stock, to which they are constantly receiving additions. All Goods in this line we pledge ourselves to furnish on as favorable terms as they may be imported from any market. Orders promptly and faithfully executed at the shortest notice. Call and see and make a thorough examination for yourselves.

BRUCE & BASSETT Lexington, April 2, '52

Women's Furnishing Goods

TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG'S, Louisville, KY.

WE are now in receipt of our Spring Stock of FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS, which have been selected with the greatest care from the most extensive assortments in the country. It has been our aim to get up the most desirable and best qualities, feeling assured that our efforts in both these respects will meet with the approval of the public. By reference to the subjoined list may be seen, in part, the articles of which our stock consists:

Linen and Muslin Shirts, In which we are unsurpassed as to quality, style, fit and price.

UNDERWEAR, The best and cheapest of Silk, Merino, Gauze Wool, Lisle Thread, Lisle and Cotton.

STOCKS, Hats (summer), Suits and Silk, of the most approved styles.

VESTS, White Silk, Marcelline, Black Satin and Silk, and others of desirable styles.

COATS, Business Coats of the latest styles.

USEFUL ARTICLES, Umbrellas; Trunks; Valises and Carpet Bags; Satchels and Wiltin Bags; Razors and Razor Straps; Pocket Cutters; Gilt and Silver Trimmings; Bosoms and Collars; Cigar Cases; Glove Boxes; Fan, Wagon Boxes; Old Case and Buttons; Rabbit's Odds, Sars and Porcelain; Cases in great variety; Travelling Flasks; Dressing Cases; Writing Desks; Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books; Port-Monies; Dressing and Fine Gents' Hair Brushes of all kinds; Cork Jacket; Nauticus Life Preservers; Flesh Brushes; Circular Gum Life Preservers; Bathing Caps and Brushes, &c.

In any of the various kinds of the above articles gentlemen will find our stock complete, as we have endeavored to supply our house with such an assortment of Furnishing and Fancy Goods as would command the attention of those in want of such articles.

TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG, Louisville, April 2, '52

Commissioner's Sale of LAND.

HENRY MYERS, Agent.

JOHN D. SCOTT, Esq., Agent.

DAVID SHANK'S Adm'r, Agent.

JOHN D. SCOTT and others, vs. GEORGETOWN.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Circuit Court, rendered at its March Term, 1850, the undersigned, as Commissioner of said court, in the above cases, will sell on the premises, at Public Auction,

On Saturday, the 5th day of May, 1852,

The Tract of Land

On which John D. Scott resides, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay off and satisfy the debts named in said decree, and costs of suit. There is in said Tract of Land, about

480 Acres of first rate Land.

And is situated near Stanford. Should the above named Tract of Land prove insufficient to meet the debts, &c. named in the decree, there will, at the same time and place, be sold,

A Tract of Knob Land, CONTAINING ABOUT 800 ACRES, Named in the pleading in said suits, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay off said debts, &c.

Terms.—The Land will be sold on credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security, payable to the Commissioner. Said bonds to bear interest from date of sale, and have the force and effect of judgments in law.

TOS. W. VARNON, Com'r. Lincoln county, April 2, '52

Commissioner's Sale of LINCOLN LAND.

By virtue of a Decree of the Lincoln Circuit Court, pronounced at its March Term, 1852, at the suit in chancery of GEORGE L. HELM, as Guardian of the Estate of WILLIAM HELM, deceased, against the HEIRS OF WILLIAM HELM, on a petition for the sale of Land—I will, as Commissioner, on Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1852, expose to sale, on the premises, the highest bidder,

The Tract of 192 Acres of Land, Situated near the Lincoln Steam Mill, adjoining the Lands of John McGill and Marcus Helm, and on which Frances Helm resided at her death.

Said Land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date. Bonds to have the force and effect of judgments in law, with good



With Goods suitable for  
**HOUSE FURNISHING.**  
**PAPER HANGINGS**  
Embracing 250 patterns, varying from 8¢. ets.  
to \$2.50 per piece, with Velvets, Gold, and Com-  
mon Borders to match.

Our Goods being purchased entirely from  
first hands, our customers may expect to get  
them at the lowest possible rates.—Cash and